

VII. *A Monograph of the Lycænid genus Hypochrysops, with descriptions of new species.* By HAMILTON H. DRUCE, F.E.S.

[Read December 3rd, 1890.]

PLATES X. & XI.

HYPOCHRYSOPS.

Thecla, sect. *Hypochrysops*, Feld., Wien. Ent. Mon., iv., p. 243 (1860).

Hypochrysops, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 251 (1865).

Miletus (part), Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 71 (1816).

Miletus (part), Westw., Gen. Diurnal Lep., p. 502 (1852).

Miletus, Butler, Cat. Fabr., p. 159 (1870).

No list of the species of this beautiful genus of butterflies has been published since Mr. Kirby's Catalogue; but a few species have been described, and in the present paper I have added five more, *viz.*, four from the Solomon Islands, belonging to Messrs. Godman and Salvin, to whom my best thanks are due for their kindness in allowing me the use of their specimens, and one from Australia. Unfortunately very few of these insects have been delineated, and I find that out of the thirty-two species here enumerated, ten only have been figured; and amongst the unfigured species are five described by the late Mr. Hewitson, and now in the collection which bears his name in the British Museum. These I have had carefully drawn, and propose representing them on the plates.

Although by following certain lepidopterists, Hübner's name *Miletus* should take priority, as the first species mentioned by him is the *P. polycletus*, Linn., yet I prefer, seeing that these insects have become so well known under Felder's name, to use his name *Hypochrysops*. Again, Felder has definitely characterised the

genus, whereas Hübner placed together under his name forms that are abundantly distinct, without any remark as to which should be the type of his genus. By following this rule, Hübner's name will not be required, as the other species mentioned by him, *P. symethus*, Cr., has been taken as the type of another genus (*Gerydus*) by Boisduval, who has been followed by recent authors.

I am unable to follow Mr. de Nicèville when he states (Butt., India, Burmah, and Ceylon, iii., p. 21, 1890):—First, that probably this genus (*Miletus*) belongs to his *Gerydus* group, as the shape of the wings of the majority of the species and the normal legs would appear to point to a close relationship to his *Poritia* group; secondly, when he states that the genus *Hypochrysops*, as distinct from *Miletus*, includes very different insects. Now by comparing the legs, palpi, and arrangement of the nervules of the two types, it will be found that there is no appreciable difference, and I can detect no characters whereby to satisfactorily separate the following species into distinct genera. But, for the sake of convenience, I have divided the species into the three following groups, viz.:—

Group I.—Costa of fore wings arched; 1st and 2nd median nervules of hind wing produced, so as to form blunt tails.

Group II.—Apex of fore wing pointed; hind wing more produced at anal angle than at apex.

Group III.—Costa of fore wing arched; hind wing more produced at apex than at anal angle.

It is true, however, that in group II. the 3rd branch of the subcostal nervure is emitted slightly higher up, and that the lower median nervule is rather more curved outwardly than in groups I. and III.; but these slight differences are, in my opinion, insufficient for generic distinction.

The curious crease between the lower median nervule and the submedian nervure, which is found in many genera of the *Lycenidæ*, is particularly well developed in some species of this genus, notably *H. eucletus* and *H. anacletus*, giving them almost the appearance of having an additional nervure.

The butterflies of this genus inhabit the Indo-Australian region, principally New Guinea and the adjacent islands,

and individually seem to have a very limited range, extending northwards to Gilolo, southwards to New South Wales, eastwards to the Solomon Islands, and westwards to Nias Island, W. Sumatra; no species, however, being recorded between that island and the Island of Timor.

The majority of the species are exceedingly difficult to procure, and very few collections contain a representative series.

The following Table will show at a glance the localities of the species at present described, but there are, doubtless, many new forms yet to be received.

	Gilolo	Waigiu	Kaioa	Batchian	Ceram	Amboina	Saparua	Aru Islands	New Guinea	New Britain	Guadalcana I. Solomon Is.	Maleita Island Solomon Is.	Fauro Island Solomon Is.	Timor	Thursday I.	N. Australia	Queensland	N. S. Wales	W. Australia	Nias Island, W. Sumatra
<i>Hypochrysops</i>																				
<i>polycletus</i> ..				+	+	+	+							+						
<i>hypocletus</i> ..		+							+											
<i>rex</i>									+											
<i>epicletus</i>								+												
<i>rovena</i>																+	+	+		
<i>halyætus</i> ..																			+	
<i>dicomas</i>		+																		
<i>ignita</i>																	+	+	+	
<i>epicurus</i>																	+	+	+	
<i>delicia</i>																		+		
<i>apelles</i>									+	+										
<i>chrysanthis</i> .						+								+	+	+	+	+		
<i>hypates</i>			+																	
<i>hecalius</i>																		+		
<i>celisparsus</i> .																				+
<i>eucletus</i>	+							+	+						+					
<i>narcissus</i> ..																				
<i>livius</i>																+	+			
<i>protogenes</i> ..		+							+							+	?			
<i>pythias</i>		+							+											
<i>anacletus</i> ..					+	+	+													
<i>zeuxis</i>	+																			
<i>scintillans</i> ..										+										
<i>cratevas</i>											+									
<i>architas</i>													+							
<i>seuthes</i>												+								
<i>arronica</i>		+						+												
<i>alyattes</i>											+									
<i>doleschalli</i> ..					+	+														
<i>theon</i>	+							+	+											
<i>herdonius</i> ..								+												
<i>hippuris</i> ..								+												

Group I.

Hypochrysops polycletus. (Pl. XI., fig. 15, harpago).

Papilio polycletus, Linn., S. N. I., p. 485, n. 166 (1758);
Mus. Ulr., p. 336, 1764; S. N. I., 2, p. 795,
No. 265 (1767).

P. polycletes, Clerck, Icones, t. 17, f. 2 (1764); *P.*
polycletes, Cram., Pap. Ex., II., t. 159, f. G. (1779);
Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 534 (1775).

Polyommatus polycletus, Godt., Enc. Méth., ix., p. 661,
no. 151 (1823).

Miletus polycletus, Butl., Cat. Fabr. Lep., p. 159 (1870).

Hypochrysops polycletus, Kirby, Synon. Cat., p. 378
(1871).

H. polycletus, Pagenst., Lep. Fauna Amboina, p. 48
(1884); Schmett. Amboina, p. 12 (1888).

H. polycletus, Staugr., Exot. Schmett., pl. xciv. (1888).

H. polycletus, Ribbe, Deutsch. Entom. Zeitschr., p. 254,
n. 117 (1890).

♂, *Papilio epopus*, Cram., Pap. Ex., iv., t. 363, G. H.
(1782).

Hab. Batchian (Stgr.), Mus. G. & S.; Timor,
B. M. (?); Ceram (Wallace & Ribbe), Mus. G. & S.,
B. M., Hew. Coll.; Amboyna, Mus. G. & S., D., B. M.,
Hew. Coll.; Saparua, Mus. Crowley.

There is a ♂ specimen in the British Museum from Timor, and another in the Hewitson Collection, labelled "Batchian," in which the black marginal borders are about three times as wide as in typical specimens. These may possibly belong to a distinct species. The under sides, however, do not seem to differ from those of *H. polycletus*. It may be named *atromarginata*, var. or species. In the Hewitson Collection in the British Museum, under the name *polycletus*, are placed specimens of *H. rex*, Boisd., from New Guinea; *H. polycletus*, Linn., from Ceram and Amboyna, the broad-bordered form referred to above; and a single ♀ specimen of *H. hypocletus*, Oberth., from New Guinea.

Hypochrysops hypocletus. (Pl. X., fig. 1).

Hypochrysops hypocletus, Oberthür, Ann. Mus. Genov.,
xv., p. 521, 1880.

♂. Upper side rich purple-blue. Allied to *H. polycletus*, Linn., from which it differs on the under side by the absence of all red

markings on the fore wing, except at the base, and also by the inner marginal area being greyish white. The red spots on the costal half of hind wings are broadly bordered with black, and on the anal half have almost entirely disappeared (in some specimens), and are replaced by black; the ground colour of both wings being a much blacker colour.

♀. Allied to *H. polycletus*, but with the white fascia extending over the whole of the cell. Under side: Fore wing with the white fascia much more extensive, and reaching close to the base. Hind wing as ♂. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs as in *H. polycletus*, but the antennæ much less distinctly annulated with white.

Hab. Waigiu (Wallace, Platen), Mus., G. & S., B. M., Oberth.; New Guinea; Andai, Salvatti (A. A. Bruijn), Mus. G. & S., Oberth.

This species, which has been confounded with the preceding, is abundantly distinct, the whitish inner-marginal area of the under side of the fore wing of ♂, which makes the sexes appear much alike, easily separating them; and in a good series of specimens I can detect no variation. M. Oberthür, in his description (as a possible variety), compares it with *H. epicletus* (*H. rex*), but it seems to me more nearly allied to the Linnean species, *H. polycletus*.

Hypochrysops rex. (Pl. X., figs. 2, 3).

Simæthus rex, Boisd., Voy. Astr. Lep., p. 72 (1832). ♀.

Miletus rex, Westw., Gen. D. Lep., p. 502 (1852) (!).

M. rex, Kirby, Synon. Cat., p. 336, No. 4 (1871).

M. epicletus, Butler, Ann. Nat. Hist. (4), xviii., p. 244 (1876).

Hypochrysops epicletus, Kirsch, M. T., Mus. Dresd., i., p. 127 (1877).

H. epicletus, Oberthür, Ann. Mus. Genov., xv., p. 521 (1880).

Hab. New Guinea, Port Moresby (Goldie & Mathew), Mus., G. & S., D.; Geelvink Bay (H. O. Forbes), Mus. D.; Central New Guinea (D'Albertis), Mus. G. & S.; Kordo, Rubi; Wawiji (Kirsch); S. New Guinea (Oberth.); Offack, Dorey (Boisd.); Dinner I. (H. O. Forbes), Mus. D.

This species is to be found in most collections, and, next to *H. polycletus*, Linn., is perhaps the best known in the genus, but was apparently only known from the

description of the type for a considerable time, which caused it to be doubtfully placed in *Miletus* by Westwood in 1852. and by Kirby as late as 1871.

A ♂ from Geelvink Bay, N. W. New Guinea, has almost entirely lost the red in the cell of the fore wing below, and the metallic-green spots are generally smaller.

There can be no doubt that Kirsch has redescribed the ♀ of *H. rex*.

Hypochrysops epicletus.

Thecla epicletus, Felder, Wien. Ent. Mon., iii., p. 324, n. 25, t. 6, f. 3 (1859).

Hypochrysops epicletus, Kirby, Synon. Cat., p. 378 (1871).

H. epicletus, Ribbe, Iris, iii., p. 85 (1886).

Hab. Aru Is. (Wallace, Ribbe), Mus. G. & S., B. M.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, from which it is very difficult to distinguish it; and it is probable that when Felder described it he was unacquainted with the ♂ of Boisduval's species, at least he does not mention it in his description, but refers to *H. polycletus*, Linn.

It can, perhaps, be distinguished by the somewhat greater extent of black at the anal angle, and by the fascia on the fore wing of ♀ being purer white, and rather blunter at its outer extremity.

Hypochrysops rovena, sp. n.

Allied to *H. rex*, Boisd., but smaller.

♂. The black margins rather broader generally, notably on the costal margin of hind wing, where it extends almost down to the lower branch of the subcostal nervure, and also at the anal angle. Under side: Ground colour considerably lighter, and with a portion near the apex of the hind wing distinctly lighter than the general surface.

♀. Similar to *H. rex*, ♀, but suffused at the base with light blue in place of green. Under side as the ♂ (hind wing).

Hab. N. Australia; Cape Bowen, Mus. G. & S.; Richmond River, Mus. Crowley; Queensland, Mus. D.; Cape York; Port Macquaire, B. M.

This species, which has long been in collections (generally under the name *rex*), is distinguished from the New Guinea form by the different ♀, and by the light patch on the under side of the hind wings, as noted above.

Group II.

Hypochrysops halyætus. (Pl. X., figs. 4, 5).

Hypochrysops halyætus, Hew., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, p. 350.

♂. Wings above brilliant cærulean-blue, with the apical thirds brownish black; posterior wing with a submarginal orange band. Under side orange-yellow, with large metallic green spots along the costa and at apex of fore wing. Hind wing with three distinct wide bands of metallic-green, the outer being composed of large oblong spots.

♀. As above, but lilac-blue, and with a linear orange outer margin to both wings. Expanse, $1\frac{3}{10}$ in.

Hab. W. Australia (Swan River, Hew.), Mus. G. & S., Hew. Coll.

This species, which is not allied to any other, appears to be a scarce one, as the only specimens I have come across are four in the Hewitson Collection, and one in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's possession.

Hypochrysops dicomas.

Hypochrysops dicomas, Hew., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, p. 350.

Hab. Waigiou (Wallace), Hew. Coll.

The only example of this curious little species which I have seen is the type, which is stated to be a ♂. It is dull brown on the upper side, and more rufous-brown, with metallic bluish spots and lines, on the under side. It bears a superficial resemblance to some butterflies of the family *Erycinidæ*, viz., *Anteros acanthus*, Cr., and *A. acanthoides*, Herr-Schäff., but without the tails.

Hypochrysops ignita.

Lycæna ignita, Leach, Zool. Misc., i., p. 136, t. 60, f. 1-3 (1814).

Cupido ignita, Kirby, Syst. Cat., p. 376 (1871).

Hypochrysops ignita, Kirby, Syst. Cat., p. 773 (1877).

Hab. Australia; King George's Sound; Moreton Bay, B. M.; Victoria, Mus. G. & S.; Port Denison, Hew. Coll.

This species, which is in most collections, varies somewhat in the width of the black border; also in the

extent of the yellow on the costa, apex and nervules of the fore wings, and on the nervules of the hind wings; the specimen, noted above, from Victoria being almost entirely yellow in these parts.

Hypochrysops epicurus.

Hypochrysops epicurus, Miskin, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1876, p. 455.

Upper side uniform shining brown, with violet reflections. Under side pale shining brown, with linear markings of brassy green.

Hab. Australia; Brisbane (Miskin); Moreton Bay, Hew. Coll.

Two specimens, in Hew. Coll., are the only two I have seen. As stated by Miskin, this species is allied to *H. ignita*, Leach, but is a much duller coloured insect.

Hypochrysops delicia. (Pl. X., figs. 6, 7).

Hypochrysops delicia, Hew., Ent. Monthly Mag. xii., p. 38 (1875).

Hab. Australia (Hew.); New South Wales, Hew. Coll.; Moreton Bay, B. M.

This species, which on the upper side is a brilliant bluish green bordered with black, much resembles *H. ignita*, Leach, on the under side, but is, however, a much larger insect. It was described by Hewitson, from a specimen in the possession of Mr. Henley Grose Smith.

The only other specimens I have seen are a ♂ in the Hewitson Collection and a ♀ in the British Museum.

Hypochrysops apelles.

Papilio apelles, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 524, n. 342 (1775).

P. apelles, Don., Ins. New Holland, t. 30, f. 2 (1805).

Miletus apelles, Butl., Cat. Fab., p. 159 (1870).

Hypochrysops apelles, Kirby, Syst. Cat., p. 378, n. 7 (1871).

H. apelles, Mathew, P. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1885, p. 265.

H. apelles, Ribbe, Iris, iii., p. 85 (1886).

H. apelles, Staud., Exot. Schmett., pl. xciv. (1888).

Hab. Queensland; N. Australia (Macleay); W. Australia, Mus. G. & S.; Thursday Island (Mathew), Mus., Druce; Aru Islands (Ribbe); Champion Bay; Dorey, B. M., Hew. Coll.

This species, which varies considerably in size (the specimen from Dorey, a ♀, being $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.), is apparently fairly plentiful, and is in most collections in this country.

The type specimen is in the Banksian collection in the British Museum.

Hypochrysops chrysanthis.

Thecla chrysanthis, Feld., Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien. Math. Nat. Cl., xl., p. 455, n. 26 (1860).

Hypochrysops chrysanthis, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 256, n. 302, t. 32, f. 1, 2 (1865).

H. chrysanthis, Pagenst., Schmett. Amboina, p. 12 (1888).

Hab. Amboyna (Dr. Doleschall), Mus., F.

This fine species is not in any collections that I have been able to examine, and is known to me only by Dr. Felder's figure.

The description is taken from a ♀.

Hypochrysops hypates. (Pl. X., figs. 8, 9).

Hypochrysops hypates, Hew., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, p. 351.

Hab. Kaióa (Wallace), Hew.

This species, of which the only specimen known to me is the type, a ♀, in the Hewitson Collection in the British Museum, is brown, with broad black margins on the upper side, and on the under side approaches somewhat to that of *H. eucletus*, Feld.

Hypochrysops hecalius.

Hypochrysops hecalius, Miskin, Trans. Ent. Soc., 1884, p. 94.

Hab. Victoria (Kershaw), Mus. Miskin.

This species—which is dark brown with a central patch of orange on each wing on the upper side, and chrome-yellow with transverse bands and patches edged with black and metallic blue on the under side—is known to me only from the description, and is not represented in any collections that I have been able to examine. It appears to be allied to *H. hypates*, Hew.

Miskin describes a ♀. Expanse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Hypochrysops cœlisparsus. (Pl. X., figs. 10, 11).

Miletus cœlisparsus, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (5), xii., p. 159 (1883).

Hypochrysops cœlisparsus, Kheil, Rhop. Ins. Nias, p. 30 (1884).

Hab. Nias Island (W. Sumatra), B. M.

The type of this species is in the British Museum. It is orange-yellow bordered with black above, whilst the under side somewhat resembles that of *H. eucletus*. The discovery of this species brings our knowledge of the distribution of the genus some 2000 miles further westward, as formerly *H. polycletus*, from Timor, was the limit in that direction; and it is curious that no species have been recorded from the various intervening localities at which butterflies have been collected.

The figure is taken from the type specimen in the British Museum.

Hypochrysops eucletus. (Pl. X., figs. 12, 13).

Hypochrysops eucletus, Felder, Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 253, n. 299 (1865).

H. eucletus, Oberthür, Ann. Mus. Genov., xv., p. 521 (1880).

H. eucletus, Ribbe, Iris, iii., p. 85 (1886).

Hab. Gilolo (Feld.); Port Moresby, New Guinea (Goldie), Mus. G. & S.; Port Moresby (Mathew), Mus. D.; Thursday Island (Mathew); Aru Islands, B. M.; New Guinea, B. M.; Soron, New Guinea (D'Albertis), Mus. Crowley; Waigiou (Oberth.). In three females we have from Thursday Island, the blue on the upper surface of wings is extended over a greater area than in any specimens I have seen from New Guinea.

The ♂ of this species differs from the ♀ in the much more brilliant though less extensive blue of the upper side, and by the yellow ground colour on the under side of the hind wings being more or less suffused with dark purplish brown.

I have never seen a specimen from Gilolo, but the New Guinea insect appears to fit the description, and is generally considered identical.

Hypochrysops narcissus.

Papilio narcissus, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 524, no. 342 (1775).

P. narcissus, Don., Ins. New Holland, t. 30, f. 3 (1805).

Miletus narcissus, Butl., Cat. Fabr., p. 159 (1870).

Hab. Australia.

This species is closely allied to the preceding, but the blue on the upper surface of the hind wing is more extensive and of a much lighter hue; the ground colour of the hind wing below is considerably blacker, and the yellow, which is so distinct on *H. eucletus*, has almost entirely disappeared. The type specimen, a ♂, which is in the Banksian Collection in the British Museum, is the only specimen I have seen.

Hypochrysops livius.

Hesperia livius, Fabr., Ent. Syst., iii., p. 315 (1793).¹

Papilio livius, Don., Ins. India, t. 46, f. 4 (1800).²

P. livius, Westw., Don., Ins. India, t.

Miletus livius, Butler, Cat. Fabr., p. 159 (1870).

Hab. "In Indiis,"^{1 2}; Australia (?).

Mr. Kirby, in his Catalogue, gives Amboyna as a possible locality.

There is a specimen in the Oxford Museum, which I believe to belong to this species. It is labelled, "Australia."

Hypochrysops protogenes. (Pl. X., figs. 14, 15).

Hypochrysops protogenes, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 255 (1865).

Miletus protogenes, Butler, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xviii., p. 249 (1876).

Hypochrysops protogenes, J. Kirsch, M. T. Mus. Dresd., i., p. 127 (1877).

Hab. Waigiou (Wallace); Mus. Feld., Hew. Coll.; New Guinea, Port Moresby; Ansus.

In a ♂, in the Hewitson Collection, the upper side is dark purple-blue, narrowly bordered with black, which is rather broader at the apex, and much resembling the same sex of the following species. The under side is the same as the ♀.

Hypochrysops pythias. (Pl. XI., fig. 1).

Hypochrysops pythias, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 254 (1865).

Hab. Waigiou (Wallace), Mus. Feld., B. M., Hew., G. & S.; New Guinea, B. M., ♂.

The ♂ on the upper side is a uniform dark purple, darker in the cell, and with scarcely any black margins.

This species would seem to afford good evidence to prove that these insects cannot be divided into distinct genera, as on the upper side it resembles *H. anacletus*, Feld., and allies; and on the under side, *H. polycletus*, Linn.

Hypochrysops anacletus.

Thecla anacletus, Feld., Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien. Math. Nat. Cl., xl., p. 454, n. 25 (1860).

Hypochrysops anacletus, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 252, n. 298, t. 32, f. 3-5 (1865).

H. anacletus, Mathew, P. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1885, p. 265.

H. anacletus, Pagens., Lep.-Fauna Amboina, p. 48 (1884); Schmett. Amboina, p. 12 (1888).

H. anacletus, Ribbe, Deutsche Entom. Zeitschr., p. 253 (1890).

Hab. Amboyna; Ceram; B. M., Mus. G. S., Hew. Coll.; Saparua, Mus. Crowley.

This species, which is represented in most collections, is the largest and most robust looking of the group.

Hypochrysops zeuxis.

Hypochrysops zeuxis, Stgr., Exot. Schmett., p. 273, pl. xciv. (1888).

Hab. Gilolo.

This species, which is stated by Ribbe (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., p. 254, 1890) to be a local form of *H. anacletus*, seems to differ from that species by the much greater surface of blue above, and by the bands on the under side of the hind wing being black in place of brick red.

It is only known to me by Dr. Staudinger's figure.

Hypochrysops scintillans.

Miletus scintillans, Butl., Ann. Nat. Hist. (5), x., p. 149, 1882.

Hab. New Britain.

This species is allied to *H. anacletus*, but is of a lighter blue above, and the red bands below are larger and of a more fiery red colour.

The type specimen is in the British Museum.

Hypochrysops cratevas, sp. n. (Pl. X., figs. 16–18;
Pl. XI., fig. 16, harpago).

“*Hypochrysops cratevas*.

Alis supra late saturate cyaneis undique nigro circumcinctis, anticis apice late nigris : subtus ochraceis, anticis area interna griseo-scente, lineis tribus longitudinalibus notatis una costali altera inter venas costalem et subcostalem tertia per cellulæ medium, maculis quatuor subcostalibus, lineis duabus transversis ultra cellulam et maculis quinque submarginalibus nitide æneis, omnibus nigro limbatis, fascia interrupta discali rufescente, nigro marginata; posticis linea costali et lineis quinque transversis quarum prima et secunda conjunctis quarta et quinta eodem modo conjunctis omnibus nigro marginatis, fascia discali (ad angulum apicalem interrupta) nigro extrorsum marginata, ultra eam fascia altera rufescente-grisea nigro extrorsum limbata, fascia submarginali maculosa ænea nigro extrorsum marginata.

♀. Alis fuscis ad basin cæruleo limbatis, anticis dimidio costali nigricante macula discali lilacino tineta subtus mari similis.

Hab. Solomon Islands; Aola in Guadalcanar (C. M. Woodford), Mus., G. & S.

The nearest ally to this species appears to be *H. anacletus* of Felder, from Ceram and Amboyna; besides slight differences in the markings of the under surface, the blue of the upper surface is of a much deeper tint.

Mr. Woodford obtained many specimens of this species, all from the Island of Guadalcanar.”—Salvin, MS.

Hypochrysops architas, n. sp. (Pl. XI., figs. 2, 3).

“*Hypochrysops architas*.

Præcedenti similis, sed posticarum fasciis transversis æneis distinctis haud conjunctis, et area inter primam et secundam tertiam et quartam ferruginea distinguendus.

Hab. Solomon Islands; Fauro Island (C. M. Woodford), Mus. G. & S.

Of this species, Mr. Woodford obtained only a single specimen; but as it differs both in pattern and coloration from the allied form in Guadalcanar, we do not hesitate to describe it."—Salvin, MS.

Hypochrysops seuthes, sp. n. (Pl. XI., figs. 4, 5).

"*Hypochrysops seuthes*.

♀. Alis fuscis, anticis ad basin cæruleo lavatis et plaga subtriangulari discali alba notatis, posticis pallidioribus; subtus anticis fere ut in *H. cratevas* sed area interna albicantiore, posticis dimidio proximo ochraceo undique lineis cæruleo-argenteis nigro marginatis vermiculato maculis irregularibus ferrugineis ultra cellulam, dimidio distali albicante margine externo late rufescente-ochraceo introrsum nigro limbo et linea submarginali cæruleo-argenteo includente.

Hab. Solomon Islands; Uru Bay and Tyoh in Maleita Island (C. M. Woodford), Mus. G. & S.

Mr. Woodford's collection contains two females of this distinct species, which is not closely allied to any of the foregoing, but comes perhaps nearer to *H. cratevas* and *H. architas* rather than to *H. alyattes*; but, like the latter species, there is a good deal of white colouring on the under surface of the wings."—Salvin, MS.

Hypochrysops arronica.

Thecla arronica, Feld., Wien., Ent. Mon., iii., p. 323, n. 24, t. 6, f. 4 (1859).

Hypochrysops arronica, Kirby, Syst. Cat., p. 378 (1871).

H. arronica, Ribbe, Iris, 3, p. 85 (1886).

Hab. Aru Islands (Wammo Dobbo, Ureiuning) (C. Ribbe), Mus. G. S., B. M., Hew. Coll.; Waigiou, ♀, Mus. G. S.

It is, perhaps, possible that the ♀ in Messrs. Godman & Salvin's collection is incorrectly labelled, "Waigiou." It is not recorded from the intervening islands, Ceram, Amboyna, or New Guinea.

Hypochrysops alyattes, sp. n. (Pl. XI., figs. 6—8).

“*Hypochrysops alyattes*.

Alis supra nitide cyaneis undique nigro limbatis: subtus albis, anticis costa (cellulam includente) margine externo et linea transversa discali a costa ad angulum analem nigricantibus, costa et margine externo ipsis ferrugineo tinctis lineis tribus longitudinalibus altera transversa discali maculis quoque sex submarginalibus nitide argenteo cæruleis; posticis basi lineis transversis duabus confluentibus nigris cæruleo-argenteo limbatis, linea submarginali nigra extrorsum cæruleo-argenteo marginata margine ipso ferrugineo.

♀. Alis fuscis cæruleo ad basin lavatis anticis macula discali albida, posticis pallidioribus.

Hab. Solomon Islands; Aola, in Guadalcanar (C. M. Woodford), Mus. G. & S.

Mr. Woodford obtained a few specimens of both sexes of this beautiful species, all in the Island of Guadalcanar, where it is found in company with *H. cratevas*, but is apparently a much scarcer insect.

It is probably most nearly allied to *H. doleschalli* of Felder, but has many points of distinction.”—Salvin, MS.

Hypochrysops doleschalli.

Thecla doleschalli, Feld., Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien. Math. Nat. Cl., xl., p. 454, No. 24 (1860).

Hypochrysops doleschalli, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 251, n. 296, t. 32, f. 67 (1865).

H. doleschalli, Pagens., Schmett. Amboina, p. 12 (1888).

Hab. Amboyna, Ceram; Hew. Coll.

The only representatives I have seen of this species are two specimens (♂ ♀) in the Hewitson collection.

Group III.

Hypochrysops theon. (Pl. XI., figs. 9, 10).

Hypochrysops theon, Feld., Reise Nov. Lep., ii., p. 252, n. 297 (1865).

H. theon, Ribbe, Iris, iii., p. 85 (1886).

Hab. Gilolo (Felder); New Guinea, Hew. Coll.; Aru Islands, B. M., Hew. Coll.; Ureiuning (C. Ribbe), Mus. G. & S.

The ♀ of this insect is rather larger than the ♂, and the upper side of a dull black colour, with the internal area of the fore wing yellowish white, with a few blue scales along the superior wall of the cell. The hind wing is dull black, with the costal margin pure white, as in the ♂. Under side same as ♂.

Although this species has a somewhat extended range, it is a rare insect, and seldom met with in collections.

Hypochrysops herdonius. (Pl. XI., figs. 13, 14).

Hypochrysops herdonius, Hew., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, p. 352.

Hab. Aru Islands (Wallace).

The only specimens I have seen of this beautiful insect are the types in the Hewitson Collection in the British Museum. Herr C. Ribbe has not recorded the species in his "Lepidopteren-Fauna der Aru-Inseln," 'Iris,' iii., 1886.

Hypochrysops hippuris. (Pl. XI., figs. 11, 12).

Hypochrysops hippuris, Hew., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1874, p. 351.

Hab. Aru Islands (Wallace).

This species, again, is only known to me by the type in the Hewitson Collection, and is also not recorded by Herr C. Ribbe.

These last two species bear a superficial resemblance to the group which includes the *Papilio danis*, Cr., from Amboyna.

The following species have been described under *Hypochrysops*, and referred to other genera by recent authors, viz., *H. elegans*, Druce, and *H. bubases*, Hew., to *Catapæcilma*, by Mr. Butler and others.

The *Ilerda* (?) *superba*, Druce, placed in *Hypochrysops* in the Hewitson Collection, has been made the type of a new genus (*Semanga*) by Mr. Distant.

The letters "G. & S." refer to specimens in Messrs. Godman & Salvin's collection; "D." to specimens in our own possession; and "B. M." to those in the British Museum.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES X. & XI.

PLATE X.

FIG. 1. *Hypochrysops hypocletus* ♂, under side.

2. ,, *rex* ♂.
3. ,, *rex* ♀.
4. ,, *halyætus* ♂.
5. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
6. ,, *delicia* ♂.
7. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
8. ,, *hypates* ♀.
9. ,, ,, ♀, under side.
10. ,, *cælisparus* ♀.
11. ,, ,, ♀, under side.
12. ,, *eucletus* ♂.
13. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
14. ,, *protogenes* ♂.
15. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
16. ,, *cratevas* ♂.
17. ,, ,, ♀.
18. ,, ,, ♀, under side.

PLATE XI.

FIG. 1. *Hypochrysops pythias* ♀, under side.

2. ,, *architas* ♀.
3. ,, ,, ♀, under side.
4. ,, *seuthes* ♀.
5. ,, ,, ♀, under side.
6. ,, *alyattes* ♂.
7. ,, ,, ♀.
8. ,, ,, ♀, under side.
9. ,, *theon* ♂.
10. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
11. ,, *hippuris* ♂.
12. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
13. ,, *herdonius* ♂.
14. ,, ,, ♂, under side.
15. ,, *polycletus* (harpago).
16. ,, *cratevas* (harpago).